

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOL. VIII.

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NO. 11.

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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—BY—
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Publishers and Proprietors.

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Distance from Globe to the railroad at Wilcox, over Wood's and Horton's lines (route for express passengers), 122 miles.
From Globe to Casa Grande, crossing the Santa Catalina, and reaching at Casa Grande, 20 miles.
From Globe to Casa Grande via Florence, 29 miles.
Latitude 33 degrees, 20 minutes; longitude 110 degrees, 45 minutes.
Highest maximum temperature, July 11th, 110 deg.
Lowest minimum temperature, Jan. 10th, 10 deg.
Mean temperature, 52 deg.
Rainfall for 1884, 15.66 inches.
Prevailing direction of wind, southwest.
An observation extending over several years, discloses the remarkable fact, that there has not been any winter snow or less snow.

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Will practice in the Territorial Courts and the Federal District and Circuit Courts of the United States.
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Will practice in all Courts of the Territory and United States Supreme Court.

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Late U. S. Receiver of Public Monies,
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WARNING.
The Stockmen of Salt River Valley, Gila County, believing that the range is now about to be fully occupied by the introduction of new stock, by parties now non-residents, and calculated to work great injury to present occupants of the valley, who have the prior right to the range. This, therefore, is to warn outsiders who intend to disregard the right of resident stockmen that they will be treated as intruders and will be treated as such.
COMMITTEE.
Salt River, A. T., February 14, 1885.
Feb 14-18

Wm. Zimmerman,

UPHOLSTERER &
CABINET MAKER.
GLOBE ARIZONA.

HAS ON HAND and is constantly receiving a full supply of the best and latest style of furniture and cabinet ware; also
READY MADE COFFINS
of elegant design and undershirts' goods of every description, which are for sale at low prices.
June 20-18

**PIONEER
DRUG STORE,**
DE. S. C. HEINEMAN,
Globe, Arizona.
Dealer in pure Chemicals, Drugs and Assay Material.
Wholesale and Retail.
Keeps constant on hand a well assorted stock of fine Goods, Stationery, Stationery, Cigars, Pipes, and Liquors for Medical use.
Prescriptions filled with great care at reasonable prices.—JUN 20-18

**New Chop House,
RESTAURANT AND BAKERY,**
Opposite west end of Depot,
CASA GRANDE, A. T.
Open all Night.

FRESH BREAD, Cakes and Pies.
LUNCHES
Put up for Travellers.
GLOBE & Tonto Stage.
MONDAYS, at 6 o'clock a. m.
Arrives at Verde.
WEDNESDAYS, at 6 p. m.

Leaving Verde on Thursday morning it arrives in Globe at 4 o'clock Saturday evening. En route, it passes through
**Armer, Tontó,
Wild Rye,
Payson (Green Valley)
Pine**
and connects at Verde with stage to Prescott. All packages should be left at Salter Bros., Globe. H. N. THOMPSON, Prop.
JULIUS SCHWAB, Agent, Globe. May 23-18

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DRUGGISTS,
—ALSO DEALERS IN—
FANCY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY CIGARS,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES &
Pure Liquors
For Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the Day and Night.
One door South of Van Wagoner's Store.

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Gives the value and correct ratings of over
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Including Dividends, Assessments, Lowest and Highest Stock Sales for each week, up to within 24 hours of publication, 6c.
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BAKING
POWDER**
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. Not procurable elsewhere with the same quality of low cost, short weight, and of phosphate tendency. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST. N. Y.
May 10-18

**HENRY FRANCK,
FASHIONABLE BOOT and
Shoemaker.**
FINE CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, also
Repairing Neatly Done.

NEW SHOP,
adjoining J. Redman's Meat Market.
Your Patronage is Solicited.
Oct 4-18
**J. Redman's
Meat Market.**
BROAD ST., - - - GLOBE, A. T.
—Dealer In—
**BEEF, PORK,
Mutton, Sausage,
Veal, Etc., Etc.**
January 4-18

**The Pioneer
SAW MILL,**
Is prepared to enter in to
CONTRACTS,
To Furnish
**Clear Pine,
MILL TIMBERS,**
At rates that
Defy Competition.

**CHAS. SCHULZE,
FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoe Maker**
OF GLOBE
Is prepared at all times to make Boots and Shoes at short notice and at reasonable prices.
Feb 14-18

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A JAPANESE YAK.
(From the Japan.)
Bordered by spider flow
Covered with quiet dew—
Tortuous trees and vines
Drawn across—
Here are green gullies seen,
Rivers of purple stream,
Maidens in red and green,
Smiling grotesquely.

Happy beyond the seas,
Under the bamboo trees,
Some faintly Japanese
Dances possessed it;
Happy her lover, too,
When there was none to view,
(Lovers quite often do)
Kissed and caressed it.

Now 'tis Japanese, and she
Waves it so gracefully
When she strays—
That all my pulses stir,
Thinking of it and her—
Hark! I wish it were
Back there in Yeddo!

A Famous Murder Case.
(From the Globe-Democrat.)
The question of Walter H. Lenoir, Maxwell's extradition from New Zealand for the murder of his friend, C. Arthur Preller, at the Southern Hotel on April 5, is a nearly settled as it can be for the next month, but the question of Maxwell's conviction is still open and will always remain so in the minds of men versed in the tortuosity and intricacies of the criminal law until the jury to whom the circumstances of the killing are submitted bring in their final verdict.

New York had a Maxwell case forty-four years ago that was every bit as startling and mysterious as the Southern Hotel horror which St. Louisans are still discussing and theorizing about. The assassin in the former case was John C. Colt, a teacher of back-keeping and brother of Samuel Colt, the inventor of the revolver. The victim was Samuel Adams, a printer. The tragedy occurred in the old Granite building at the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets, afterwards celebrated as Delmonico's fashionable restaurant. The atrocity of the crime gave it extensive interest, and when the case came to trial men now famous in the world of letters and in financial circles appeared on the witness stand either for or against the accused. Among these were Cyrus W. Field, then a paper dealer with whom Colt & Adams had business transactions, and who in his testimony indicated that he was very careful to secure himself against loss in the matter of giving credit. Col. Colt himself appeared on the stand in behalf of his brother, and showed the Court, jury and spectators how his patent firearms worked, giving experiments in projecting balls from the cylinder by means of percussion caps, catching the propelled balls in his hand, and afterwards firing them through several leaves of a book. Robert Hoe was also a witness, and Solon Humphrey, who had charge of the Patent Arms Company which manufactured Colt's revolvers.

The killing was in its details very similar to the murder of Preller by Maxwell, the only difference being in the means employed and the amount of money involved. This will be better understood by looking at the facts, as they are preserved in Thomas Dunphy's book of "Remarkable Trials of All Countries." Adams was printing a work on book-keeping for Colt. A bill of \$50 or \$60 was due Adams, and on September 17, 1841, he called at Colt's place of business, a room in the building corner of Broadway and Chambers, to effect a settlement. He went into Colt's room about 2 p. m., and was never again seen alive. Parties in the next room heard a scuffle and the sound of a heavy fall. They parties peered through a key-hole and saw Colt in his shirt sleeve bending over some object on the floor, and moving his arms and body as if in the act of sawing. They knocked several times at the door, but got no answer, and they kept watch around the place until 9 p. m., at which time Colt had not left the room. Adams' body was discovered a week later in the hold of the steamer Kalamazoo, billed to R. P. Gross, St. Louis, via New Orleans, where Mr. Gray was to look after its reshipment. The body was crushed together and packed in a box. Adams' clothes were found in the privacy vault of the building.

Although ably defended, yet the chain of circumstantial evidence was so strong that Colt was convicted and sentenced to be hung. Every effort was made to save Colt's neck, and when the Governor refused clemency, strategy was resorted to. One evening one of his friends went to the Tombs in female attire, which the condemned man was to don and in which he was to walk out to freedom. Rooms had been prepared for his reception in Brooklyn, but the plot becoming known to the authorities, when the friend in women's

clothes appeared at the Tombs he was advised to withdraw, after having been promised that nothing would be said about the movement.

When all attempts at rescue had failed, a New York doctor undertook to resuscitate Colt after he was hanged, in case the body was not too long suspended. This doctor asserted that Colt's neck was of such thickness that it would require a longer period than is usual in such cases before the man would be strangled. A room was taken at the Shakespeare Hotel, where the body was to be brought direct from the Tombs, and there all efforts made for its resuscitation.

The day of execution arrived. Colt was to hang at 1 p. m. At 11 p. m. he was married to Caroline Henshaw. After this the condemned was left alone. At a few minutes before 4 the Sheriff and his deputies went to the cell and found Colt in his bed a corpse, with the blade of a cheap knife stuck in his heart. Just then a cry of fire was heard; the vapors of the Tombs were in flames. The fire was soon extinguished. The news of Colt's suicide spread rapidly, and soon all kinds of rumors were afloat. The most important was that Colt had not killed himself at all, but had inflicted a slight wound, and in the excitement of the fire was spirited away to a place of safety, whence he escaped to a foreign land. Twenty years ago there were many who believed that Colt was then still alive, and some went even so far as to say that they had seen him.

Even His Names Come Back.
A good story was told of Booth when he was here last, says the Philadelphia Press, which illustrates his indifference to the class of women who always find something irresistible and fascinating in the men who earn their living behind the footlights. Booth was traveling on the Boston and Albany road one day, having just closed an engagement in the New England metropolis. He heard an expensively dressed, handsome, middle-aged woman back of him sigh and say to her companion: "I would give \$50 to kiss that man." Booth turned suddenly and looked at the speaker. "Do you mean that?" he demanded, fixing his fine dark eyes upon her and causing the blood to mount up to the roots of her hair.

"Why, yes, of course I do," replied the woman confusedly, looking in a helpless sort of a way at the great tragedian, and at the smiling passengers.

"Well, I accept the terms, madame," exclaimed Booth, solemnly.
"And I stand by my proposition," said the woman, recovering her self-possession, and rising, she "imprinted a sound kiss upon the actor's lips. Booth's face did not betray the slightest emotion. He received the kiss stolidly, and did not return it, but waited until the impetuous woman found her purse and handed him a \$50 bill. He took the money, thanked her, and turning to a feeble, shabbily dressed woman on the other side of the aisle, who was traveling with two young children, placed the money in her hands, and, with a courtly bow, said: "This is for the children, madame. Take it, please," and without another word he left the car.

A Strange Story About Chinese Gordon.
(From the Globe-Democrat.)

Here is a droll story about General Gordon that has not yet found its way into print. The General entertained peculiar ideas concerning the Edenic apple by which Mother Eve introduced "death and all our woe" into the world. The constituent elements in the blood of every member of the human race up to the present day, he contended that their virtue could be subdued and counteracted by frequent participation in the bread and wine of the sacrament. But so material a view did he take of this rite that he thought the more a man could ingest in quantity of the consecrated food the better would be his chances of purgation from his physical organism the poisonous corpuscles of the forbidden apple. Having formed that there would be little or no opportunity of receiving the sacrament in the Sudan, Gordon resolved to take as much as possible of the sacred elements before starting. He therefore occupied himself on the Saturday before his last Sunday in England in ascertaining the hours at which communion would be administered in the various churches within reach of the place where he then was, and arising early on Sunday morning, he went from church to church in turn, partaking of the sacrament in each, and thus received the elements some half-dozens times in succession, beginning at 6 o'clock a. m., and ending at midnight.

The Army in Arizona.

Judging from the reports we are receiving from Arizona and Mexico it is the Indians who are hunting the United States troops and not the troops who are hunting the Indians. It seems odd that seventy Indian bucks can chase 1000 United States soldiers up and down the defiles in the mountains, but they appear to be doing it. Last week the hostiles captured Captain Lawton's supply camp, just across the border, and an Indian scout testifies that but for the assistance of the scouts Geronimo would have cut off the troops who were sent in chase of him to a man. From every point the reports concur in stating that the army is helpless. From Guadalupe canyon the story comes that the troops are "out of provisions and cannot move till they get fresh supplies." From another point we hear that "it is impossible to do much on account of the lack of transportation." From yet another we are told that "the experience of this campaign has demonstrated the inability of the troops to dislodge the Indians in any instance." The savages, we know, have neither supplies nor transportation, yet they manage to get along and to keep murdering a man or two a day without molestation.

Officers of the army must not be surprised if this campaign yields fruits that will not be palatable to the profession. It is strengthening the belief, which has long been current in Arizona, that the army does not want to punish Indian outbreaks; that it deals with them gently, because, if they were wholly suppressed, the occupation of the army would be gone, and the large expenditure of money for army purposes in Arizona would cease. It may be assumed as a matter of course that the whole subject of this last Indian uprising will be taken up in Congress, and that the lukewarm policy of the army officers in Arizona will strengthen the position of that large and increasing body of members who oppose army appropriations and insist on a reduction of our standing army to some 10,000 men. It can certainly be urged that the money which has been thus far spent in the pretense of hunting the Chiricahua has been practically thrown away, and the views of the enemies of the United States army will command the more weight if they are studied in the light of such ill-considered comments as those which lately emanated from the President.

The American army in time of peace has never been a popular institution. A feeling prevails that it is officered by men whose citizenship is smothered by their devotion to their caste. The opposition to the West Point appropriation appears to gain strength each year. Various motives are assigned for opposing it, but the real reason is that people have got to thinking that the Military Academy is a nursery for a military aristocracy, which resents with scorn civilian criticism. It would not require much of an effort to defeat the appropriation altogether and to close up an institution which appears to be maintained for the benefit of the sons of officers.—S. F. Chronicle.

John W. Mackay's Millions.
(By J. W. Mackay's Millions.)

John W. Mackay continues to be one of the multiple-millionaires commonly pointed out to loungers in the hotels and street. He is here a good part of the time. I asked him if it was true that he had been supernaturally helped to wealth by a leprechaun. "There are thousands of Irishmen who think so, I have no doubt," was the ex-Californian's laughing reply. "The leprechaun is a creature of Irish mythology. He is supposed to be a spirit who makes the fairies shoot, and notwithstanding his humble trade he is acquainted with all the hidden treasures of the earth. He will reveal them to whoever asks him in a sufficiently captivating manner. If you are ever lucky enough to come across a leprechaun don't let him get out of your sight, else your chance to interview him is gone forever. No second glimpse is ever obtained. Well, the Irish peasantry firmly believe in this myth, and long residence in America doesn't eradicate it from their minds. The Irishmen among the miners of Nevada generally had the idea that my success in the Comstock lode was due to an encounter with a leprechaun."

The San Francisco Chronicle has earned the lasting gratitude of the people of Arizona and New Mexico by its noble and open handed espousal of our interests in this hour of our trouble and distress, which we are sorry to state, is more than can be said of some of our Territorial papers which are published under the shadow of Whipple barracks.—Record-Expositor.

Pope and Crook.

(From the Albuquerque Journal.)
The Arizona papers outside of Prescott, which is headquarters for Crook and his staff, are savage in their denunciations of the regular troops. The last issue of the Tucson Citizen bristles with cutting satire directed against the soldiers who are paid to protect the frontier and don't do it. It is worse than idle to disregard all these criticisms as the work of "irresponsible scribblers," as General Pope puts it. The opinion to which the press gives voice is too near unanimous; it is fortified by too many facts, and it is grossly improbable that any newspapers, always anxious to say a good word for the army, when it serves it, should unite in denouncing the inefficiency of the troops in the Apache campaign unless there was good cause. Since the American army was first organized, more than a century ago, we doubt if any part of it equal in number to the troops now in the field against the Apaches, ever made so poor a showing as has been made by the soldiers in New Mexico and Arizona in the past few weeks. If that curlew darling, General Pope, had his headquarters in the saddle out in these territories, following and fighting the Apaches, instead of his headquarters in San Francisco, gormandizing on the good things of this life, he would have a more just appreciation of the situation and wouldn't "shoot off his mouth" in such a reckless and unsoldierly way about the suffering frontiersmen he is hired to defend.

The largest diamond in the world is soon to be cut at Amsterdam, where a special workshop has been arranged. It was found in South Africa, weighs 475 carats, and is said to be greatly superior in color and brilliancy to all the other famous diamonds of the world, the largest of which, the "Grand Mogul," is in the possession of the Shah of Persia, weighing, after being cut, 280 carats; next in size follows the "Orloff," of 185 carats, which adorns the point of the Emperor of Russia's scepter; the English "Koh-i-noor" originally weighing 185 carats, but in its present form reduced to 109 carats; the "Regent," one of the French crown jewels, weighs 136 carats. The time spent in cutting this last jewel was two years, during which time diamond powder to the value of \$550 was used. The "Star of the South," which has been cut at Amsterdam, weighs 125 7/16 carats.

It seems ridiculous to discuss the propriety of leaving conquered enemies in possession of arms. Our General Crook has made an innovation on the custom of former military heroes by arming, provisioning, and clothing a conquered enemy. There is nothing like it in history and the humanity or insanity of Crook has cost the lives of our men, women and children. It is idle now to demand the removal of the Apaches—that requires an Act of Congress and an appropriation; but their disarmament only requires a stroke of the President's pen. Moreover it is questionable if in a country sparsely populated and seeking immigrants it is wise policy to remove any population which can be made productive and useful.—C. D. Poston, in Frontier.

Minister Phelps has made a fine impression in London. The St. James Gazette says: "The Americans are a nation of uncommonly neat public speakers. Mr. Phelps, to whom was given the difficult task of following Mr. Lowell, who is one of the highest and most graceful speakers, made an extremely felicitous little speech." This reminds us of what Dean Stanley said at the breakfast given to him by the Protestant Episcopal clergymen of this city. Dr. Storrs was an invited guest, and spoke as he usually does. Whereupon Dean Stanley remarked to our informant: "I cannot understand it. He speaks apparently as if it were flowing from his lips in conversation with a beauty and precision that I can attain only after long toil with pen in hand."

The Gazette advocates the establishment of a fire limit in Phoenix, within which the erection of buildings of inflammable material shall be illegal. In view of the disastrous conflagrations at Globe, Ash Fork, and Phoenix, within the last three months, it seems about time that the cities and towns of Arizona were taking some intelligent action for protection against fires.—Hobbs Press.

Goaded by jealousy, a husband cut in Ohio shot a professor of roller-skating in the head. The physicians left the bullet where it was imbedded, plugged the hole up with a cork, and the professor now skates as well and knows as much as ever he did. In fact, he knows more.—Burlington Eagle.